



The COMMEMORATIVE TRAIL

SUSCC
P.O. Box 2335
Huntington Beach, CA 92647

The Journal of the Society for U.S. Commemorative Coins 2004, Vol. 21, No. 3

Burnside Bridge



SOCIETY FOR U.S. COMMEMORATIVE COINS

A Not-for-Profit Corporation

ANA Member C-123580 Since 1984

Society Officers

President Anthony Swiatek

Address: P.O. Box 218, Manhasset, NY 11030

E-mail: USCOINGURU@aol.com

Vice President Robert Van Ryzin

Secretary Gary Beedon

Treasurer Mary Beedon

Publication Historian Clark Fogg

E-mail: cfogg@beverlyhills.org

ANA Club Representative David Provost

E-mail: commems@aol.com

Editor Gary Beedon

DX Marketing, Savannah, GA
prints *The Commemorative Trail*.



Are You Moving?

Please send us your new address.

SUSCC Mailing Address:

Gary Beedon
P.O. Box 2335
Huntington Beach, CA 92647

E-mail:

beedon@earthlink.net

Telephone:

(714) 963-6138

The Commemorative Trail

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BASIC EDITORIAL POLICY...

The Commemorative Trail publishes articles and features from a wide variety of authors and sources. To preserve the integrity of the authors and the contents of items submitted, your editor often leaves most everything intact. It should be stated that the contents of the material and the opinions stated therein do not necessarily reflect the positions and opinions of the editor or the society as a whole.

We appreciate your support!

Gary Beedon, SUSCC Editor, P.O. Box 2335, Huntington Beach, CA 92647

E-mail: beedon@earthlink.net

The President's Office

By Anthony Swiatek

Greetings society members:

Many of us are aware that there is a strong collector, dealer and investor demand for the classic (1892-1954) silver issues. Ditto specific uncirculated and proof modern commemorative dollars struck from 1995 through 2000. The exceptions for the latter would be the 1995 Special Olympics, 1998 R.F. Kennedy, the 1999 Dolley Madison, the 2000 Library of Congress and all other dollar issues to date.

Strong demand exists for all \$5 uncirculated creations produced from 1995 beginning with the Civil War striking through the Capitol Visitors Center production. Add to the aforementioned, the \$10 uncirculated Jackie Robinson and proof along with the uncirculated Library of Congress and First Flight Centennial pieces.

Regarding the classic 1903-1926 gold commemorative issues, they are lulling at present. They have been promoted since late 2000 and should awaken in the near future.

We all have to thank the 50-state quarters program and the U.S. government for making it a reality. I'm just amazed at the amount of new collectors dealers and investors that have entered our numismatic world.

Shortly, I plan to step down as president and take over the vice president's office. I was appointed its first president back in 1983. My, that's over 20 years ago! Also served as VP several times. Ditto the office of president, as well as editor of the *Trail* when we had over 1300 members. Always believe in giving another person an opportunity to hold the top office. Should you have any numismatic questions, be in contact.

Happy holidays,

Anthony J. Swiatek

The Vice President's Office

By Bob Van Ryzin

Due to an unexpected heavy work load, pertaining to various numismatic projects, I have decided to step down as your vice president. It has been fun working for you and the society. Hopefully I will see you all again in the near future.

Bob Van Ryzin

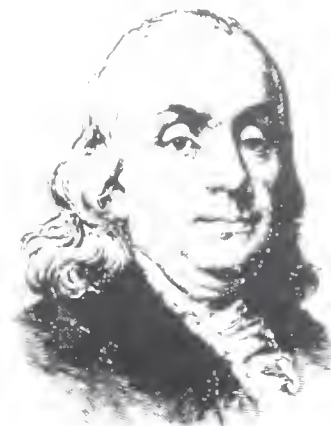
SUSCC Membership as of 11-15-04

New Members

R-3054 Peter DiMasi
R-3059 William Curtin

Resigned

R-0490 Roger Chassay (No longer collecting)



Along the Trail

- **Gordon Donnell** was presented with ANA's Glenn Smedley Award at the past World's Fair of Money in Pittsburgh, PA.
- **Michael Turrini** received ANA's Outstanding Adult Advisor Award in Pittsburgh, PA.
- **Gary Beedon** received his 25-year ANA membership medal. He was late getting to the meeting, due to judging ANA exhibits.
- **Michael Stanley** was seen running the ANA Message Center during the convention. He does a great job at the ANA!
- **Anthony & Gloria Swiatek** had a booth on the bourse floor.
- SUSCC Meeting at the ANA was lightly attended. **Anthony Swiatek** presented an interesting slide program on a first-strike event at the U.S. Mint. **Garrett Burke** showed some of his special California quarter artwork. **Michael Garafalo** brought his plaster model for the 1938 Delaware Tercentenary half dollar, etc.
- **Dr. Noel** will present a program at the February 2005 Long Beach Expo (mentioned in the last issue of the Trail). SUSCC is now sharing the meeting/program with the Long Beach Coin Club at 3:00 p.m. Both organizations will benefit with higher attendance at the shared event. Last September Garrett Burke presented a digital "slide" program to members of LBCC and SUSCC, the first shared meeting.

Publication Error (Where can the editor hide?)

On the cover of the last issue of *The Commemorative Trail*, Vol. 22 should be Vol. 21.

Dear Concerned Numismatist,

Collectors are being asked to rally congressional support for passage of legislation seeking commemorative coins to honor the Old San Francisco Mint.

The legislation mandates that the surcharges on the sale of the coins would go to the San Francisco Museum and Historical Society for the establishment of an American Gold Rush and Mint Museum at the Old San Francisco Mint. This idea has been in the making for ten years, and upon completion will result in the largest numismatic museum in the Western Hemisphere.

A year ago a Senate bill was introduced asking for a 2006 commemorative coin act. Several articles were written to encourage passage. Our 2006 slot was overridden with two other requests for commemorative coins, forcing us to change our request to a 2007 commemorative coin. We have been reasonably assured that no other competing coin bill will be introduced for 2007.

Two of the most influential Representatives, California Democratic Minority Leader, Nancy Pelosi and Delaware Republican, Mike Castle introduced House Bill 4249 requesting commemorative coins be minted honoring "The Granite Lady". We now need the support of 290 constituents. Gaining the signatures will be a combined effort of our lobbyist, Representatives Pelosi and Castle, and grass roots efforts persuading each state representative to co-sponsor the bill. Your National Congress member needs to know that you support this bill and that you want them to be a co-sponsor. After a majority of signatures are obtained, we will work on garnering signatures for the companion Senate bill.

Attached is a sample letter. We ask you to please FAX or e-mail it, or a letter in your own words, to your National House Representative - Republican and Democrat. You can locate the names of your Reps at www.house.gov.

For more information on the Bill, including current Co-sponsors go to <http://thomas.loc.gov/> and enter HR 4249 for the House Bill or S168 for the Senate Bill in the "Bill Number" box.

Thank you for your support. Without your efforts the commemorative coin bill, and consequently the restoration of the old San Francisco Mint into The American Money and Gold Rush Museum, will not happen. Call or e-mail me if you have questions.

Judith L Kagin
Co-Coordinator- Grass Roots Effort
Judy@kagins.com
1-888-8KAGINS

Western Reserve Numismatic Club **COUNTERSTAMPS**

By John Merz (R-2275)

The Western Reserve Numismatic Club (lithe Club") was founded in 1921 and will hold its 1000th consecutive meeting in December 2004. This is not a record for longevity for a coin club (The Chicago Coin Club, for example, was founded in 1919 and has already held its 1000th meeting) but the 1000 milestone soon to be achieved by the Western Reserve Club certainly is a testimony to the persistence and dedication of its members over the decades.

This achievement is impressive to me because, a few years ago, I was one of the founding members of a small-town coin club. That club lasted just four years, and then died from a lack of active, willing-to-work membership. I think that success of a club, such as WRNC, needs a critical mass of membership, as well as energy, vision, hard work, and, after a while, a sense of history.

The Western Reserve Club has a present membership of fifty, meets every month at a public library in Brecksville, Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland. The Club holds Life Membership number 3 in the American Numismatic Association (dating from 1929), and was incorporated in the state of Ohio in 1998.

The name, "Western Reserve," derives from what is now Ohio land that had originally been granted, or "chartered" to colonial Connecticut by England's Charles II. The Connecticut "charter" was, in due course, challenged by the English governor of Massachusetts and for safekeeping: the patriots in Connecticut hid the Charter papers in the hollow of an oak tree. We see a representation of the "charter oak" on today's state quarter of Connecticut. The Connecticut "Western Reserve" comprised about 3.3 million acres of land, which approximated the size of colonial Connecticut. Eventually, the Western Reserve was thought to be a white elephant by the Connecticut legislature. The land was an unbroken wilderness hundreds of miles away, and thought to be a liability rather than an asset. In 1786, the Connecticut legislature formed the Connecticut Land Company to sell off all of the land. The 3.3 million acres, which today is northeastern Ohio, was sold to about 50 individuals for a total of 1.2 million dollars. (As you can see,

the average price per acre was about three dollars, but some of the land was reserved for churches and schools). One of the individual purchasers was Moses Cleaveland, who was a lawyer from Connecticut, and former Revolutionary War general. Cleaveland laid out the city later to be named after him. (The city dropped the extra "a" about 1830, becoming known as Cleveland). This city was incorporated in 1836, thus generating a centennial celebration in 1936.

According to Bowers' *Commemorative Coins of the United States*, "the Cleveland Centennial and Great Lakes Exposition took place in Cleveland from June 27 to October 4, 1936, and was held at a 150-acre site on the shore of Lake Erie. Artistic, industrial and other accomplishments of the Ohio city were showcased, as were public amusements and other attractions, all in connection with the 100th anniversary of Cleveland's incorporation. Costing about \$25 million, the Exposition attracted approximately four million visitors."

Continuing with Bowers: "The act authorizing commemorative half-dollars for the anniversary occasion was approved on May 6, 1936, and provided for the coinage of not less than 25,000 but not more than 50,000 silver half-dollars to be of a single design and to be coined at a single mint."

Also: "Brenda Putnam, a sculptress of renown, was named as designer of the Cleveland half dollar. A bust of Moses Cleaveland, facing left dominates the obverse. The reverse shows an outline map of the Great Lakes region with a compass (drawing instrument) describing the area, with the axis on a large star representing the location of Cleveland. Other cities on the Great Lakes are indicated by smaller stars, notably (left to right as they appear on the coin) Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto, and Rochester. This device was the official insignia of the Great Lakes Exposition."

As it turned out, 50,000 coins were manufactured, half in mid 1936, and half in early 1937, but all dated 1936, and all produced by the Philadelphia mint.

The following information on WRNC counterstamping activities was generously provided to me by Rich Wroblewski. Mr. Wroblewski has been a member of the Club since 1992, and was president of the Club during the 1996 counterstamping activities. He collected counterstamping information from the memories of several Club members. There are no present members of the Club who were in the Club for the 1941 counterstamping activities, and only two present members who were in the Club for the 1971 counterstamping activities. Mr. Wroblewski's information has been slightly edited or paraphrased, and photographs from my collection have been added.

As best anyone can remember, the Club started counterstamping coins in the 1940s. Individual letter punches "W", "R", "N" and "C" were impressed into coins presented to new members. Each new member was asked to find out what he could

about the piece and report this information to the membership at the next monthly meeting. Foreign copper coins were mostly used. This practice probably continued through the 1950s.

In the early 1970s, Bob McNamara, a long time member, made an oval counterstamp die with "WRNC" inside as follows:



This counterstamp was impressed on a variety of coins, and used as award pieces for attendance, and for putting together displays. These counterstamps have been observed on 1 peso and 20 centavo Mexican pieces dated 1970 and later. In later years, awards were produced by engraving the blank reverse of 1 oz. silver bars and silver medals. The Club, even today, honors its outgoing presidents with an engraved silver Club logo medal containing the president's name, title, and years of service.

The counterstamping activities in 1941 were to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Club, and as far as anyone knows, only Cleveland half dollars were counterstamped. Obverse and reverse counterstamp dies were produced by the Bastian Brothers of Rochester, N.Y. These dies were 13 mm in diameter and had low relief.



1941 Counterstamp on Cleveland Half - Obverse



1941 Counterstamp on Cleveland Half - Reverse

One hundred such Cleveland half dollars were produced, after which the dies were destroyed. At that time, the Secret Service considered the practice of defacing coins to be an illegal activity, and requested the Club to contact its members to turn in the counterstamped coins. It is estimated that 75 of the 100 were turned in, leaving 25, or a few more, for today's collectors. There is no legal problem with owning the coins today.

The 50th anniversary celebration of the Club occurred in 1971. Once again, Bob McNamara, operating as Heraldic Art Co. in Cleveland, produced the WRNC counterstamp die. Unlike 1941, only one die was used. The counterstamp was impressed on the obverse of the Cleveland half dollar, leaving a corresponding flat spot on the reverse. McNamara started with a 10" galvano, similar to the process used by the U.S. Mint, which was then reduced to an 11 mm die. The die was attached to a 100-ton screw press, a general purpose machine of the Heraldic Art Co. The press was heftier than needed for the counterstamping operation so full force was not used. (More about this press later).

Estimates of the total production of 1971 counterstamped Cleveland half dollars

range from 13-20 pieces. Most knowledgeable Club members today feel that the correct number is about 13, which makes the 1971 counterstamp on the Cleveland half dollars twice as scarce as the 1941 counterstamped coins.

There were many numismatic items counterstamped with the 1971 WRNC die, other than the 13 or so Cleveland half dollars. These items included one 1921 Morgan dollar for each member at the time (total of 50-100?). Most of the 1921 Morgan dollars were P-mint, with a few D- and S-mints. If members wanted a 1921 Peace dollar counterstamped they had to provide one, and it is estimated that no more than 6 of these were done.

About 25 1 oz. silver bars were counterstamped, as well as a few British gold sovereigns. A few other miscellaneous Morgan dollars of unknown dates were counterstamped, along with 1971 Eisenhower dollars, Kennedy half dollars, and Japanese coins all in unknown quantities. The two present day members who were around in 1971 estimate that a grand total of 125 items received the 1971 WRNC counterstamp.



1971 Counterstamp on Cleveland Half - Obverse



1971 Flat Spot on Cleveland Half - Reverse



1971 Counterstamp on 1921 Morgan Dollar



1971 Counterstamp on 1921 Peace Dollar



1971 Counterstamp on 1921 Eisenhower Dollar

The Club celebrated its 75th anniversary in 1996. As in 1941, two counterstamping dies were used; the dies were designed and produced by Ron Landis of the Gallery Mint Museum of Eureka Springs, Arkansas. The dies were 11 mm in diameter and hand engraved.

Trial strikes of the counterstamps were submitted to the Club by Ron Landis in December 1995. These were done on a 5 piece 1994-D mint set. The Club retains this set in its archives along with the cancelled reverse die and uncanceled obverse die. To encourage acceptance of the design, and acceptance of the program by the Club, 25 1971D uncirculated Jefferson nickels were counterstamped and given free to members. About a dozen dollars and halves of various dates and types were also struck to demonstrate what these pieces would look like. These consisted of Morgan, Peace and Ike dollars and a small amount of Walking Liberty, Barber and Franklin halves. No Cleveland halves were done at this time.

The final proposal that was approved by the Club was:

1. Members could submit anything for counterstamping.
2. No limit on the number of items submitted for counterstamping.
3. Cost of counterstamping was set at \$5.00 per item, which included cost of the dies, striking fee and shipping and insurance both ways to the Gallery Mint.
4. Only members as of January 1, 1996 were allowed to submit items.
5. The reverse die was to be cancelled at the 900th meeting scheduled for September of that year (1996).

All members were informed of these plans and asked to submit their items at the regular meeting in May. Submissions ranged from 3 to 100 items.

To reduce the chances of a total loss in shipment to the Gallery Mint, the items were divided into two shipments. It took the better part of two months for Ron Landis to complete the order. The counterstamped items were distributed to members at the August meeting.

An interesting aside here is that Ron Landis, in starting his business in Eureka Springs purchased a screw press from the estate of the Heraldic Art Co. in Cleveland. It turned out that this was the very same press that was used to apply the 1971 WRNC counterstamps, and 25 years later and by a different person, was used again to apply the 1996 WRNC counterstamps!

There were about 400 total items that received the WRNC counterstamp in 1996. These items included mostly U.S. coinage, ranging from colonial coins to 5-dollar gold pieces. The few foreign coins were mostly Canadian silver dollars and Mexican pieces. Specifically, the population of 400 items included these:

- a. 21 1936 Cleveland half dollars including one reverse die rotation. These all were

issued in a blue velvet presentation box with the Club logo imprinted on the inside cover. Most of these would grade MS-63 to MS-65, as many had been broken out of NGC & PCGS holders.

b. U.S. Commemorative halves, from the 1892 Columbian to the 1982 Washington. Most of these were in XF - UNC condition. This grouping included the Alabama (both types), Pilgrim, Monroe, Stone Mountain, Sesquicentennial, Boone, Booker T. Washington, and Washington-Carver. These were all unique. Two pieces of the Uncirculated and Proof 1982 Washington halves were done as well as a couple of the Columbian Halves (1892 and 1893).

c. The 1996 Silver Eagle was also very popular. Several different types of counterstamp varieties were done. These included reverse and rotation stamps and several with two stamps to show both the obverse and reverse stamps on the same side. More than 12 were made.

d. Another popular coin used was the 1921 Morgan silver dollar. Most of these were the "P" mint, but a few "S" & "D" mints were done. About 20 of these were counterstamped along with a handful I of 1921 Peace dollars.

e. Another popular item was the 5 piece proof set of 1971 (2 made) and 1996 (6 or 7 made).

f. Special sets were also made. These included a 5-piece uncirculated year set from 1946, and a circulated 5-piece year set from 1896 and 1921. Three-piece sets of the silver 1976 Bicentennial proof and mint sets were also made.

g. One member counterstamped a complete 20th century type set, from the Indian cent through the Eisenhower dollar.

h. Ike dollars in both clad and silver proof and uncirculated were counterstamped. Many different dates and varieties were done but more were probably dated 1971. Most other dates and/or mintmarks were probably unique.

i. Type coins were also done and included everything from a half cent to Lincoln cents, Shield nickels to Jefferson nickels. Barber dimes to Roosevelts, Barber quarters to Washington quarters, and Barber halves, Walking Liberty halves and Kennedy halves. Many of the dates and mintmarks were probably unique or nearly so.

j. Several odd ball items were also counterstamped. These included blank planchets from the cent to the half; en-or coins; copper, silver and aluminum bars, several Gallery Mint items (most interesting was a 40 mm pewter Gallery piece (used for their Continental Dollar) and struck many times with the counterstamp die.

k There were about a dozen items counterstamped in gold. These included a \$5.00 and two \$2.50 dollar Liberty gold pieces, several 1/10 oz. gold Eagles, a Canada 1/10 oz Gold Maple Leaf and several Mexico 2 Peso gold pieces.



1996 Counterstamp on Cleveland Half - Obverse



1996 Counterstamp on Cleveland Half - Reverse



1996 Presentation Case

As you can see from the above list, a vast assortment of items were counterstamped in 1996, many unique or nearly so. The Club presented Ron Landis of the Gallery Mint with a half ounce silver bar, counterstamped obverse and reverse, in appreciation of the outstanding work that the Gallery Mint did for the Club for this event. A proof 1971-S silver Eisenhower dollar, in a presentation case, was given to the American Numismatic Association at the 1997 winter convention in Cleveland. At the same time the ANA awarded the Club a 75-year anniversary plaque.

One final item: The Club counterstamped 80 2001 1 oz. silver eagles using the 1996 obverse counterstamp to celebrate its 80th anniversary in 2001.

I have found the WRNC counterstamps to be a fascinating, if esoteric, niche of coin collecting. The items of main interest to commemorative collectors would be the counterstamped Cleveland half dollars. All of the counterstamped Cleveland halves are scarce, and I suspect, at least for the 1996 pieces, tightly held by some of the Club members. The "mintages" of the counterstamped Cleveland half dollars, to summarize, are as follows:

1941 - 25 or a few more

1971 - 13 or so

1996 - 21

There are no "bluesheet" or "graysheet" prices for these coins. I obtained some of mine from a Virginia dealer, and others from auctions, where they pop up from time to

time. Cost might be a couple of hundred dollars to more than a thousand dollars for each item depending on negotiation and competition. Commemorative coins, in general, have historical interest, and the WRNC counterstamp adds another story.

Acknowledgement:

Many thanks to Rich Wroblewski who reviewed a draft of this article and made corrections where needed.

References:

(a) Private letter from Rich Wroblewski to John Merz dated May 12, 2004.

(b) *Commemorative Coins of the United States, Identification and Price Guide* by Anthony Swiatek.

(c) *Commemorative Coins of the United States, a Complete Encyclopedia* by Q. David Bowers.

(d) "Gallery Mint Museum Scrapbook" April 20-June 30, 2001, pg. 27
www.gallerymint.com

(e) "Connecticut Stretches Westward," Chapter II, History of the Western Reserve by Harriet Taylor Upton, Lewis Publishing Co., N.Y., 1910.

(f.) *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* by Walter Breen.

TALKING COMMEMORATIVES

**Lady Beatrice sure
Looks hot tonight!**



Hudson Sesquicentennial Half Dollar

PHOTO PROOF™ article courtesy of Numismatic Guarantee Corporation and David Lange.



By 1609, famed English explorer Henry Hudson had already failed twice in his search for a northern water passage to Asia. Undaunted by defeat, Hudson capitalized on his widespread reputation as an expert navigator and secured the backing of the Dutch East India Company for another attempt. With a crew of twenty, in March of 1609 he set sail from Amsterdam, Holland in the *Half Moon*, a splendidly outfitted ship of 80 tons. Initially taking the northeast route of his earlier expeditions, in the face of constant head winds, fog and ice, Hudson abandoned the effort and decided on a westerly course. In September of 1609, while searching for a nonexistent water route through northern Canada, Hudson entered the silvery, 850-mile long river in New York that today bears his name. The following year he returned with a crew of twenty-five men in the English ship *Discovery* and sailed into what is now called Hudson Bay, exploring the east coast as far south as James Bay. After two icebound winters, his crew grew mutinous from a shortage of food and set Hudson adrift, along with his son and seven other sick crewmembers. The ship returned to England where the mutineers were tried for their crime but found not guilty. Nothing was ever heard of Hudson again.

News of Hudson's discoveries spread throughout Europe, and soon colonists began to arrive from both Holland and England. A village grew up on the river 28 miles south of Albany, and by 1785 the town was anointed

with the name Hudson. One hundred and fifty years later, in 1935, the city fathers of Hudson, New York, sought to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the town's founding. Following the increasingly popular practice of issuing a commemorative coin to mark such an occasion, the Hudson Sesquicentennial Committee's plans for a half dollar encountered little opposition from a U.S. Congress that seemingly rubber-stamped almost every commemorative coinage proposal of the day.

Congress passed a bill authorizing the minting of 10,000 Hudson Sesquicentennial halves (as well as 50,000 Rhode Island Tercentenary halves), and it was signed into law by President Roosevelt on May 2, 1935. The federal Fine Arts Commission recommended several distinguished artists to execute the design. Hudson Mayor Frank Wise preferred John Flanagan, designer of the Washington quarter, but prominent sculptor-medallist Chester Beach was finally chosen to prepare the sketches and models. Although the Sesquicentennial Committee initially favored a portrait of Henry Hudson on the coin's obverse, Beach prepared several different proposals, one featuring Hudson's Half Moon in place of the portrait, and this motif was ultimately approved.

The design as adopted displays dual nautical themes. The obverse depicts the Half Moon with billowing sails and the word *HUDSON* in the waves below. The inscription *UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* arcs above at the rim, with the motto *IN GOD WE TRUST* just below. At the lower border is the denomination *HALF DOLLAR*. A curious addition to the obverse was a crescent moon in the upper left field. From Beach's original correspondence concerning the obverse design, apparently the artist was unaware of the difference between a quarter moon and a half moon, as he called the intended symbol the latter, which it clearly is not. Beach's monogram CB is seen on the left side of the obverse just above the waves. The reverse reproduces the city seal of Hudson. Neptune is seen riding a whale, seated backwards, while in the background is a

mermaid blowing a conch shell. This rather whimsical design is framed by a large scroll that contains the city motto: *ET DECUS ET PRETIUM RECTI* — "Both the honor and reward of the righteous." Below the seal is the motto *E PLURIBUS UNUM*, and encircling the border is the inscription *CITY OF HUDSON NY* and the dual dates 1785-1935.

The Philadelphia Mint struck the authorized maximum of 10,000 coins (along with eight reserved for assay), and distribution was handled by the First National Bank and Trust Company of Hudson. Few collectors, however, were able to obtain specimens at the issue price of \$1 each. Although the coins were received from the Mint on June 28, by July 2 the entire mintage was supposedly sold out. The official line was that orders for the coins had been taken since early May, though few collectors could have been aware of the coins' pending debut so soon after the authorizing act. Allegedly, New York coin dealer Julius Gutttag purchased 7,500 coins for 95 cents apiece, and Hubert Carcaba of St. Augustine, Florida bought another 1,000 pieces. A month after the first coins were distributed, they had reached a peak of \$12.50 on the secondary market, the highest price that Hudsons would reach until after the Second World War. Several months later, individual pieces settled into the \$4.50 to \$7.00 price range, and they saw wide distribution at that level.

The majority of Hudsons were sold to coin collectors, and as a result most survive today in mint state. High grade specimens, however, are very scarce, as handling and bag marks prevent the bulk of the surviving population from grading higher than MS-64. Most Hudsons have a soft, frosted finish, while a few will show a brilliant, frosted appearance. Because of the exposed, smooth surfaces on each side, the Hudson is particularly susceptible to abrasions. Wear will first appear on the ship's sails on the obverse, and on the whale and Neptune on the reverse. Striking details are seldom complete, and few coins exhibit full definition on the ship's rigging.

Although proof commemorative coins are infrequently seen and often controversial, two matte proof strikings of the Hudson have been reported over the years, one piece allegedly from the estate of Mint Engraver John Sinnock. Imitations of the proofing process have been made by acid-treating regular business strikes. In addition, several counterfeits of the Hudson exist: One shows tooling marks in the fields around *MERI* and the city motto, while the other has a small depression on the second *A* in *AMERICA* and retooling on Neptune's face.

In a hearing before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency in March of 1936, American Numismatic Association Legislative Committee Chairman L.W. Hoffecker addressed the difficulty experienced by collectors desiring to buy the coins at the issue price. Hoffecker testified that he believed a single coin dealer had purchased the majority of the mintage at a discounted rate. While he declined to publicly name the party in question, insiders at the time were slyly referring to the Hudson coins as "Guttag half dollars." Even today, there are well-founded rumors that as many as a thousand coins may still exist in the

estates of some families in the Hudson River Valley. As recently as 1982, one family was known to still own eight original rolls. Although there is little chance that these 160 coins will be dispersed anytime soon, their eventual release is unlikely to result in any significant increase in the availability of gem examples.

In spite of the criticism that the Hudson received when issued, its initial distribution "problems" have been long forgotten by the vast majority of collectors. Today, the Hudson half dollar enjoys wide respect as one of the key condition rarities in the commemorative series.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Diameter: 30.6 millimeters

Weight: 12.5 grams

Composition: .900 silver, .100 copper

Edge: Reeded

Net Weight: .36169 ounce pure silver

Society for U.S. Commemorative Coins

2005 Membership Dues Notice

Dear SUSCC Member:

It is that time again!

Please make your dues check for \$20 (\$10 for junior age 17 and under) payable to SUSCC and mail to:

SUSCC
P.O. Box 2335
Huntington Beach, CA 92647

Mary Beedon, SUSCC Treasurer
(714) 963-6138

E-mail: beedon@earthlink.net

Name: _____ SUSCC Member #: _____

Address: _____

Sesquicentennial



City of Hudson, N.Y.

*Third Oldest City in State
1785-1935*

Tristram Coffin, General Chairman

July 6, 1935.

L. W. Hoffeecker
1514 Montana Street
El Paso, Texas

Dear Sir:

Shipment of coins was made on July 5th and the demand was so great that our entire 10,000 has been exhausted. The Bill authorized only 10,000 so there will be no more available except through dealers who purchased them. No limit was placed on orders.

We regret that we are unable to supply an additional amount.

Yours very truly,

John R. Evans
FOR THE COMMITTEE

ADDRESS REPLY TO

John R. Evans, Executive Committee
The First National Bank and Trust Company
Hudson, N. Y.

Executive Committee

MAYOR FRANK W. WISE, *Hon. Chairman*

A. A. ELLIOTT, *Vice Chairman*

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Montgomery C. Smith

Rev. Charles B. Thompson

Craig Thorn, Jr.

John C. Tracy

J. McClure Wardle

Elmer J. West, Jr.

William Wortman

Antietam

(Mintage: 18,028)

Ray Mercer



Luster

The Antietam may be most easily described as a "satin finish" coin. However, its satin nature can run the gamut from an almost "matte" finish to a very intense, satin sheen. A close perusal of its surfaces will reveal a very granular texture and this encourages the examples exhibiting the "matte-like" effect to display subtle contrast between their devices and fields. Of course, they may be encountered with varying degrees of intensity, but their luster is far from flamboyant in nature. These Antietam halves possess the soft and "warm" highlights common to most satin finish coins. The luster on the majority of Antietam halves may be classified in this category.

However, there are specimens that exhibit a deep, satin sheen and they invariably command stiff premiums. Their luster is very intense and seems to "glide" across the surface of the coin! At one time, these examples were not that uncommon, but popularity has finally succeeded in greatly diminishing the number of specimens available on today's marketplace.

Unfortunately, many examples offered on today's marketplace are victims of dipping. As with most satin finish examples, dipping drastically diminishes their sensitive highlights and only succeeds in exaggerating their granular surfaces. Although "white", these coins lack any noteworthy highlights and contrast. Especially for the novice, when studying the nature of the Antietam's luster, comparison is your key asset. At first, satin luster can be rather difficult to fathom as it possesses a subtle beauty that takes time to fully appreciate - not unlike the taste of

a good unblended scotch.

Strike

Weakness of strike is not a consistent problem with this issue. After a number of careful comparisons, *you* will find slight, varying degrees of detail on the length of the Burnside Bridge, but I have yet to see an example whose weakness of strike actually detracted from the overall eye appeal of the coin.

Marks

On the obverse, the key focal point to inspect is Lee's face - especially his forehead and cheekbone! Once you are satisfied with this area - move on to examining McClellan's forehead and points beyond, but in most cases, *you* will find Lee has a habit of displaying most of the problems. It's really a shame when *you* stop to think about it - not only did they lose the war, but the good General is fixed forever on a position he generally (no pun intended) finds it impossible to defend!

Look for bag and track marks on the sensitive focal point of Lee's forehead and cheekbone. Slowly tip and rotate a specimen to guard against the slide marks that appear on many of these coins - here again - mainly across Lee's cheekbone and forehead. Due to the Antietam's textured surfaces, hairlines from cleaning can be difficult to spot, so it is essential you carefully tip & rotate the specimen in question underneath a direct light.

On the reverse, the length of the Burnside Bridge is our main focal point, but I ask the reader to use a little common sense in this respect. The key thing to consider about marks is their SIZE, location, NUMBER, and origin. Invariably, you will encounter a minute pop or two on the bridge, but I wouldn't consider this particularly detracting unless they are of a size and/or number significant enough to take away from the eye appeal of the coin. I strongly suggest you utilize comparison, along with some educated advice, to guide you across the Burnside Bridge, as the KEY focal point of this coin is really located on the obverse.

Toning

Along with the Albany, the Antietam can occasionally be located with a virtual kaleidoscope of pink, magenta, gold, violet, russet, and green hues. Of course, this happy state of affairs may be traced to long storage in its original issue card and the dramatic, tab-mark toning will be present. However, it is wise to remember that a coin's toning is directly projected by the type of luster underneath it. Therefore, the previously mentioned "satin sheen" examples will be FLAMBOYANT - while the traditional "satin" specimens will display a variety of colors, but with a more subtle reflection common to its surfaces.

Of course, there are many different places for an Antietam to tone, so do not expect EVERY example to appear as if it just popped out of its issue card! In fact, many of the more traditional satin issues will take on a greyish cast. The key ingredient to understanding a coin's toning is to learn what type of surfaces are located underneath it and this requires that you compare a number of examples to get a good "feel" for the NATURAL look of the coin.

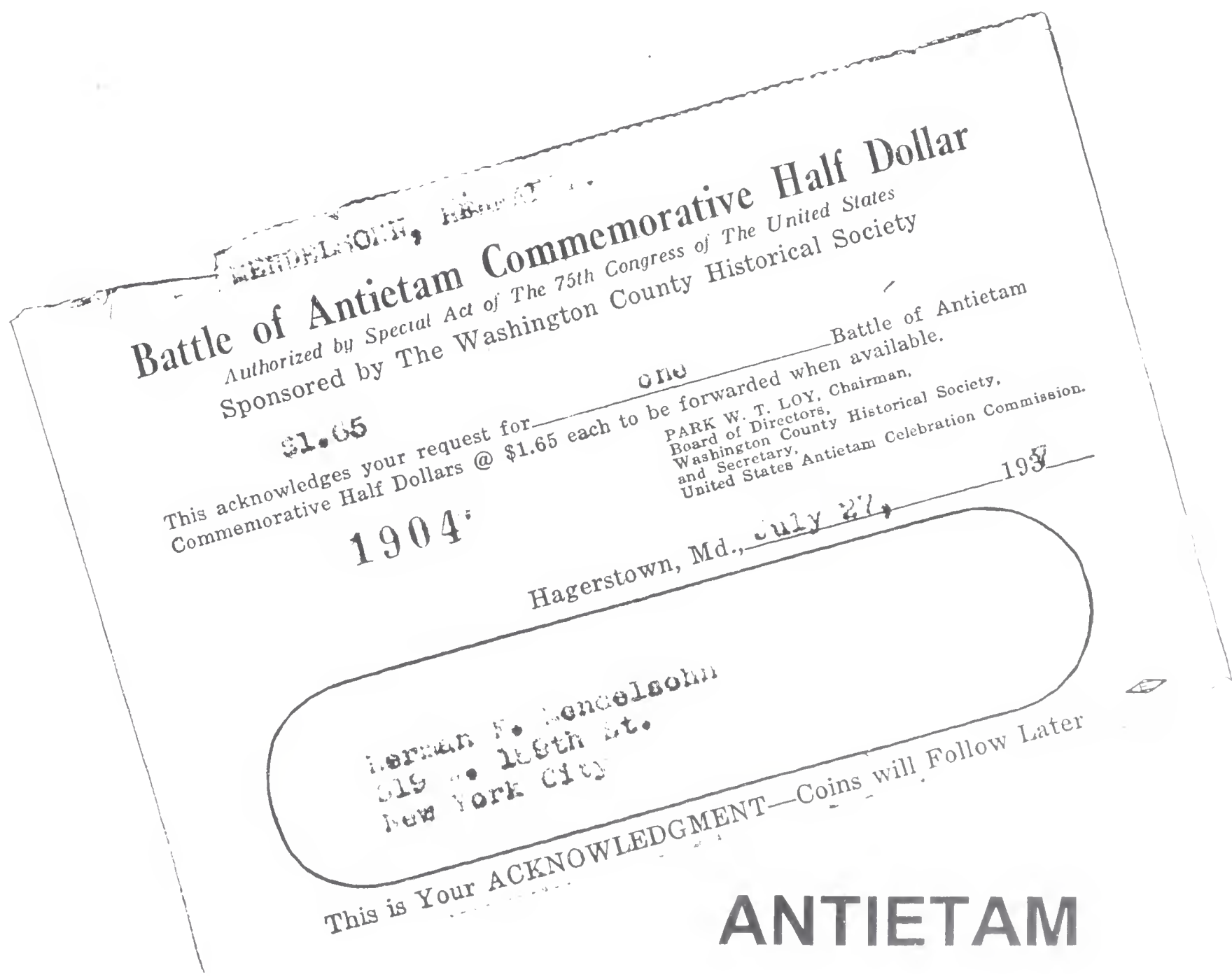
Summary

Seek examples exhibiting good, SATIN luster and remember that it may be found in varying degrees - from weak to strong and all the way up to an intense satin sheen. Although strike is generally not a problem, detracting marks are frequently found on the main focal point - Lee's forehead and cheek. Avoid pieces that do not display their natural surfaces and remember that the Antietam's toning is projected by the type of satin luster underneath it.

Due to its comparatively low mintage and current popularity, locating examples in "MS-64" and better condition is a difficult task on today's marketplace. Even finding MS-63 specimens with decent eye appeal can be a problem because of detracting marks - especially on Lee's forehead and cheek. As with all commemoratives, ORIGINALITY is also a key issue as many examples have been numismatically abused.

Source:

Mercer, Ray. *A Buyer's Guide to the Grading & Minting Characteristics of United States Commemorative Coins, Volume one*, New Canaan, CT1986.



Application for Antietam Half Dollar (Front & Back)

APPLICATION FOR 1937 BATTLE OF ANTIETAM
Commemorative Half-Dollar

Washington County Historical Society,
Hagerstown, Maryland.

Date.....1937.

I hereby subscribe for.....1937 Battle of Antietam Commemorative Half-Dollars at \$1.65 each, postage, insurance and distribution costs included. Enclosed herewith find money order or check for \$..... Coins to be sent to me at the address given below as soon as available, subject to the right of the Washington County Historical Society to reject this order in whole or in part, in which case refund will be made. Make all checks (certified) and money orders payable to Washington County Historical Society.

IMPORTANT

Your subscription will be accepted
in the order of its receipt.

NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

(Kindly print name and address)

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY HAGERSTOWN, MD. <i>Sponsored by</i> _____ AUTHORIZED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE 75TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES		DESCRIPTION BATTLE OF ANTIETAM Commemorative Half-Dollars
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Application for Antietam Half Dollar (Inside)



1937 BATTLE OF ANTIETAM COMMEMORATIVE HALF-DOLLARS

Sponsored by the Washington County Historical Society

THIS coin was authorized by a Special Act of the 75th Congress of the United States fittingly to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Antietam, fought near Sharpsburg, Maryland, south of Hagerstown, on September 17, 1862 and universally recognized as the bloodiest one day battle of the War between the States.

There between daylight and darkness on that date approximately 25,000 Union and Confederate soldiers fell. On the Confederate side was world-famed General Robert E. Lee and his Army of Northern Virginia; opposing him was General George B. McClellan and his Army of the Potomac. In the last analysis the titanic struggle was one between a great master and his brilliant pupil for General McClellan had studied the science of war at West Point under General Lee.

From the following States came the soldiers that gave Antietam its fadeless glory: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maine, Mississippi, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

After 75 years, the "Lee-McClellan" Antietam Half-Dollar re-unites these two great Commanders. Designed by William Marks Simpson, noted sculptor of Baltimore, Maryland, the obverse side bears the profiles of General Lee and General McClellan—the reverse, the Burnside Bridge for the possession of which hours of bloody struggle ensued.

Because of the appropriateness of this issue the world-wide fame of General Lee and the honored place General McClellan will always hold in our National History it is the objective of the sponsoring agency that these coins shall pass directly into the hands of interested citizens and private collectors thereby avoiding the possibility of speculation.

It is anticipated that the coins will be minted and ready for distribution on or before August 1, 1937, and because of the already evidenced demand it is suggested that you forward your order without delay.

PARK W. T. LOY, Chairman,
Board of Directors
Washington County
Historical Society,
and
Secretary,
United States Antietam
Celebration Commission.



Battle of Antietam

The Bloodiest Day of the Civil War

The Battle of Antietam (or Sharpsburg) on September 17, 1862, climaxed the first of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's two attempts to carry the war into the North. Some 41,000 southerners were pitted against the 37,000-man Federal Army of the Potomac under Gen. George B. McClellan. And when the fighting ended, the course of the American Civil War had been greatly altered.



War is a dreadful thing. Oh, my God, can't this civil strife be brought to an end?

Clara Barton, who tended the wounded at Antietam during and after the battle.

After his great victory at Manassas in August, Lee had marched his Army of Northern Virginia into Maryland, hoping to find vitally needed men and supplies. McClellan followed, first to Frederick (where through rare good fortune a copy of the Confederate battle plan, Lee's Special Order No. 191, fell into his hands), then westward 12 miles to the passes of South Mountain. There on September 14, at Turner's, Fox's, and Crampton's gaps, Lee tried to block the Federals. But because he had split his army to send troops under Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson to capture Harpers Ferry, Lee could only hope to delay the northerners. McClellan forced his way through, and by the afternoon of September 15 both armies had established new battlelines west and east of Antietam Creek near the town of Sharpsburg. When Jackson's troops reached Sharpsburg on the 16th, Harpers Ferry having surrendered the day before, Lee consolidated his position along the low ridge that runs north and south of the town.

The battle opened at dawn on the 17th when Union Gen. Joseph Hooker's artillery began a murderous fire on Jackson's men in the Miller cornfield north of town. In the time I am

writing, Hooker reported, "every stalk of corn in the northern and greater part of the field was cut as closely as could have been done with a knife, and the slain lay in rows precisely as they had stood in their ranks a few moments before." Hooker's troops advanced, driving the Confederates before them, and Jackson reported that his men were "exposed for near an hour to a terrific storm of shell, canister, and musketry."

About 7 a.m. Jackson was reinforced and succeeded in driving the Federals back. An hour later Union troops under Gen. Joseph Mansfield counterattacked and by 9 o'clock had regained some of the lost ground. Then, in an effort to extricate some of Mansfield's men from their isolated position near the Dunker Church, Gen. John Sedgwick's division of Edwin V. Sumner's corps charged



"I have always had a high opinion of General McClellan, and have no reason to suppose that he failed to accomplish anything that he was able to do."

Robert E. Lee

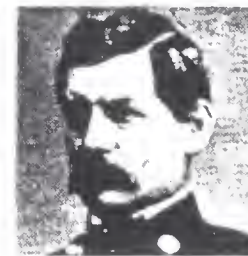
headlong into the West Woods. There Confederate troops struck Sedgwick's men on both flanks, inflicting appalling casualties.

Meanwhile, Gen. William H. French's division of Sumner's corps moved up to support Sedgwick but veered south into Confederates under Gen. D. H. Hill posted along an old sunken road separating the Roulette and Piper farms. For nearly 4 hours, from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., bitter fighting raged along this road (afterwards known as Bloody Lane) as French, supported by Gen. Israel B. Richardson's division, also of Sumner's corps, sought to drive the southerners back. Confusion and sheer exhaustion finally ended the battle here and in the northern part of the field generally.

While touring the park, stay alert to all traffic. Bicyclists should use caution while descending hills. Please use trails to avoid contact with stinging nettles, ticks, and snakes. Do not climb on cannons, monuments, fences, or trees. Don't spoil your visit with an accident. **Note: Relic hunting is prohibited.**

Antietam National Battlefield and Cemetery are administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Box 158, Sharpsburg, MD 21782, is in charge. Phone (301) 432-5124.

Southeast of town, Union Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's troops had been trying to cross a bridge over Antietam Creek since 9:30 a.m. Some 400 Georgians had driven them back



"If I cannot whip Bobbie Lee, I will be willing to go home."

George B. McClellan

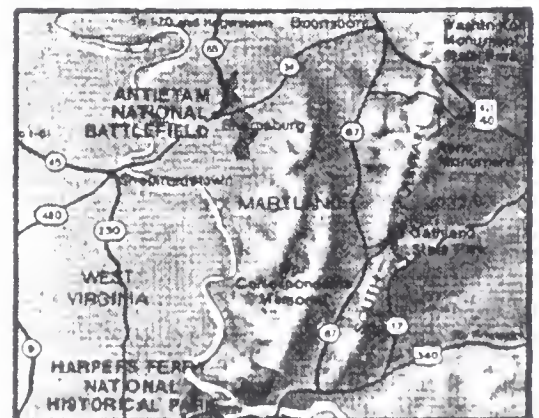
each time. At 1 p.m. the Federals finally crossed the bridge (now known as Burnside Bridge) and, after a 2-hour delay to reform their lines, advanced up the slope beyond. By late afternoon they had driven the Georgians back almost to Sharpsburg, threatening to cut off the line of retreat for Lee's decimated Confederates. Then about 4 p.m. Gen. A. P. Hill's division, left behind by Jackson at Harpers Ferry to dispose of the captured Federal property, arrived on the field and immediately entered the fight. Burnside's troops were driven back to the heights near the bridge they had earlier taken. The Battle of Antietam was over. The next day Lee began withdrawing his army across the Potomac River.

It is said that more men were killed or wounded at Antietam on September 17, 1862, than on any other single day of the Civil War. Federal losses were 12,410, Confederate losses 10,700. Although neither side gained a decisive victory, Lee's failure to carry the war effort effectively into the North caused Great Britain to postpone recognition of the Confederate government. The battle also gave President Abraham Lincoln the opportunity to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, which, on January 1, 1863, declared free all slaves in States still in rebellion against the United States. Henceforth the war had a dual purpose: to preserve the Union and to end slavery.

About Your Visit

Antietam National Battlefield lies north and east of Sharpsburg, along Md. 34 and 65. Both routes intersect either U.S. 40 or 40A and Int. 70. The visitor center is north of Sharpsburg on Md. 65 and is open daily except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day. All visitor center facilities and most tour route exhibits are wheelchair accessible.

There are interpretive markers at Turner's, Fox's, and Crampton's Gaps on South Mountain (scenes of preliminary fighting) and at the Shepherdstown (W. Va.) Ford where Lee's army recrossed the Potomac.



ANTIETAM Battlefield Today

Touring Antietam Battlefield

Before starting your tour, stop at the visitor center where exhibits and audio-visual programs provide an introduction to the battle and the Maryland Campaign. The numbered tour stops below are arranged according to the sequence of the battle.

Morning Phase (6 a.m. to 9 a.m.)

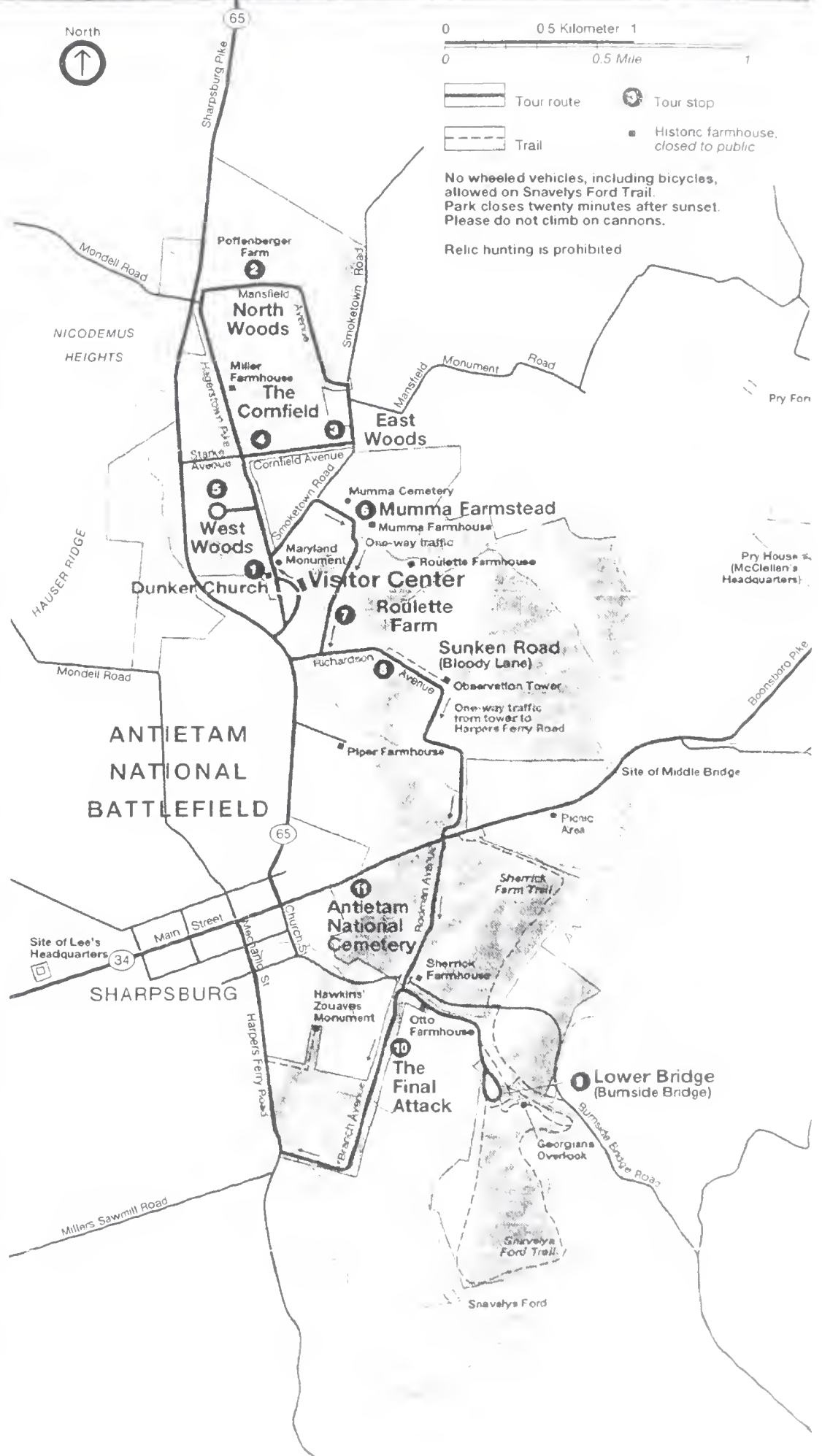
- 1 **Dunker Church** This was the focal point of repeated clashes as both armies sought to occupy and hold the high ground around it. Levelled by a storm in 1921, the church was rebuilt in 1962.
- 2 **North Woods** General Hooker launched the initial Union attack from this point. It was stopped by Jackson's troops in The Cornfield, ½ mile south.
- 3 **East Woods** Union Gen. Joseph Mansfield was fatally wounded here as he led his XII Corps into battle.
- 4 **The Cornfield** More fighting took place here in the Miller cornfield than anywhere else at Antietam. The battlelines swept back and forth across the field for three hours.
- 5 **West Woods** Union Gen. John Sedgwick's division lost more than 2,200 men in less than half an hour in an ill-fated charge into these woods against Jackson's troops.
- 6 **Mumma Farmstead** Burned by the Confederates to prevent their use by Union sharpshooters, the Mumma farm buildings were the only civilian property purposely destroyed during the battle.

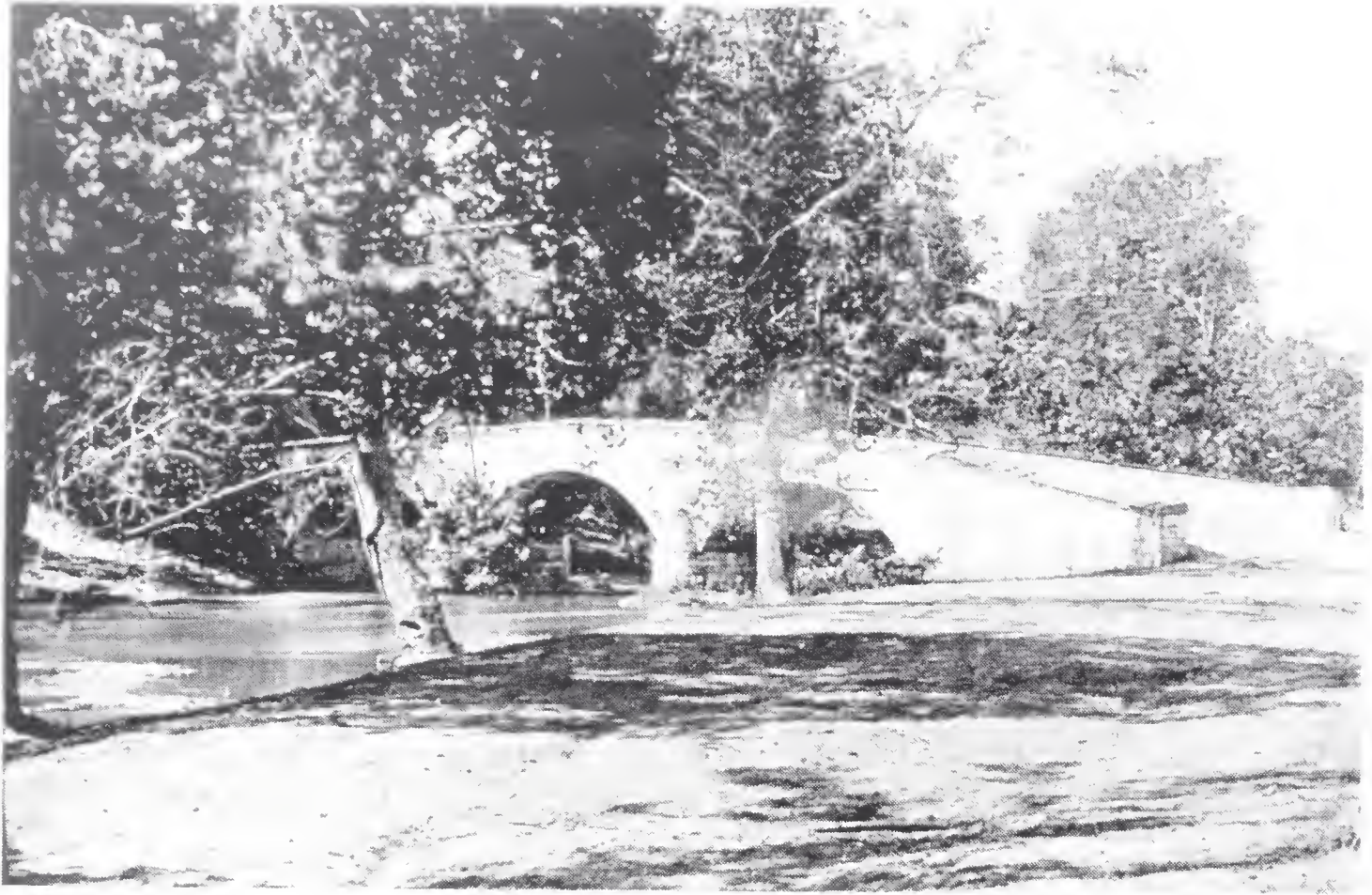
Midday Phase (9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

- 7 **Roulette Farm** Union troops under French and Richardson crossed these fields on their way to meet the Confederates posted in the Sunken Road.
- 8 **Sunken Road (Bloody Lane)** For nearly 4 hours, Union and Confederate infantry contested this sunken country road, resulting in over 5,000 casualties. Thus the name "Bloody Lane".

Afternoon Phase (1 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.)

- 9 **Lower Bridge (Burnside Bridge)** The fighting here was a key factor in McClellan's failure at Antietam. Called Burnside Bridge after the Union general whose troops were held off most of the day by a few hundred Georgia riflemen, it is the battlefield's best-known landmark.
- 10 **The Final Attack** After taking the Lower Bridge and reforming his corps, Burnside marched his men across these hills toward Sharpsburg, threatening to cut off Lee's line of retreat. Just as the Federals reached this area, A. P. Hill's Confederate division arrived from Harpers Ferry and drove them back.
- 11 **Antietam National Cemetery** The remains of 4,776 Federal soldiers, including 1,836 unknowns, are buried in this hilltop cemetery near town. Most of the Confederate dead are buried in Hagerstown and Frederick, Md., Shepherdstown, W. Va., and in local church and family cemeteries.





Burnside Bridge 1862
Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division,
Upper Photo: [LC-B817- 7930] Lower Photo: [LC-B817-7214]





Burnside Bridge 2001
(Photos by G. Beedon)



Modern Commemoratives

(Note Prices are from a local dealer as of 11-11-04)

American Buffalo – 2001

Proof Silver Dollar	120.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	120.00
2-Coin Proof & Unc. Silver Dollar	235.00

Ben Franklin Firefighters

Silver Proof Medal	35.00
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Bill of Rights – 1993

Proof Silver Half	16.95
Proof Silver Dollar	24.50
Unc. Silver Dollar	24.50
Unc. 2-Coin	34.50

Black Patriots – 1998

Unc. Silver Dollars	155.00
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Botanic Garden – 1997

Poof Silver Dollar	42.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	39.50

Capitol Bicentennial – 1994

Proof Silver Dollar	29.50
Unc. Silver Dollar	27.50

Civil War Battlefield – 1995

Proof Half \$, \$, \$5 Gold Photo Case	450.00
Proof Silver Dollar	89.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	75.00
2-Coin Proof	110.00
2-Coin Unc.	98.00

Columbus Quincent. – 1992

Proof Silver Dollar	44.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	36.50
2-Coin Proof	49.50

Community Service – 1996

Proof Silver Dollar	95.00
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Congressional – 1989

Proof Silver Dollar	22.50
2-Coin Proof	26.50
3-Coin Proof, Half \$, \$, Gold \$5	155.00

Constitution – 1987

Proof Silver Dollar	14.95
Gold \$5	125.00

2-Coin Proof Silver \$/Gold \$5	135.00
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2-Coin Unc. Silver \$/Gold \$5	135.00
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Dolley Madison – 1999

Proof Silver Dollar	57.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	55.00

Eisenhower – 1990

Proof Silver Dollar	24.50
Unc. Silver Dollar	18.50

First Flight Centennial – 2003

Proof Silver Dollar	45.00
Proof Clad Half Dollar	16.95
Unc. Clad Half Dollar	14.95
Unc. Gold \$10	395.00

Franklin Delano Roosevelt – 1997

Proof Gold \$5	295.00
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George Washington – 1982

Proof Silver Half Dollar	6.95
Unc. Silver Half Dollar	6.95

George Washington – 1999

Proof Gold \$5	295.00
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Jackie Robinson – 1997

Proof Silver Dollar	75.00
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Kennedy Collectors Set – 1998

2-Coin Unc. Robt. F. Silver \$/ Matte John F. Silver \$1/2	300.00
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Kennedy, Robert F. – 1998

Proof Silver Dollar	48.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	36.50

Korean War Memorial – 1991

Proof Silver Dollar	18.95
Unc. Silver Dollar	17.95

Law Enforcement – 1997

Proof Silver Dollar	149.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	159.00

Modern Commemoratives

(Note: Prices are from a local dealer as of 11-11-04)

Leif Ericson – 2000

Proof Silver Dollar	70.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	85.00
2-Coin Proof Silver Dollar	95.00

Liberty – 1986

Unc. Half Dollar	7.95
Unc. Silver Dollar	16.95
2-Coin Silver Proof	22.50
3-Coin Proof Half \$, \$, Gold \$5	155.00

Library of Congress – 2000

Proof Silver Dollar	48.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	48.00

Military Academy Bicentennial - 2002

Proof Silver Dollar	45.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	45.00

Mt. Rushmore – 1991

Proof Silver Dollar	39.50
Unc. Silver Dollar	36.50
2-Coin Proof Silver \$ & Half \$	49.50
2-Coin Proof	58.00

Olympics – 1976 Montreal (in Wood Case)

4- Coin Proof Silver \$10, Silver \$5	39.00
4-Coin Unc. Silver \$10, Silver \$5	34.00

Olympics – 1984 L.A.

2-Coin Proof Silver \$ ('83)	24.50
3-Coin Proof Silver \$'s, Gold \$10	260.00

Olympics – 1988

Proof Silver Dollar	14.95
Unc. Silver Dollar	14.95
2-Coin Proof Silver \$/Gold \$5	135.00
2-Coin Unc. Silver \$/Gold \$5	135.00

Olympics – 1992

Proof Silver Dollar	29.50
Unc. Silver Dollar	27.50
2-Coin Proof Silver \$ & Half \$	38.00

Olympics (Special) – 1995

Proof Silver Dollar	23.50
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Olympics – 2002 Salt Lake

Proof Silver Dollar	45.00
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Unc. Silver Dollar	42.00
Proof Gold \$5	295.00
2-Coin Proof Gold \$5/Silver \$	310.00

Prisoner of War – 1994

Unc. Silver Dollar	98.00
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Smithsonian 150th Anniv. – 1996

Proof Silver Dollar	65.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	130.00

Thomas Alva Edison – 2004

Proof Silver Dollar	47.50
Unc. Silver Dollar	45.00

Thomas Jefferson 250th Anniv. – 1993

Proof Silver Dollar	34.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	31.00

USO – 1991

Proof Silver Dollar	22.50
Unc. Silver Dollar	17.95

Veteran's Commemorative – 1994

3-Coin Proof Silver Dollar	165.00
3-Coin Unc. Silver Dollar	240.00

Visitor Center – 2001

Proof Silver Dollar	46.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	44.00
Proof Clad Half Dollar	18.95
Proof Gold \$5	295.00
3-Coin Proof Gold \$5, Silver \$, Clad ½	325.00

White House 200th Anniv. – 1992

Proof Silver Dollar	47.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	42.00

Women in Military Service

Proof Silver Dollar	69.00
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World Cup USA – 1994

Proof Silver Dollar	34.50
Unc. Silver Dollar	28.50
2-Coin Proof Silver \$/Clad ½ \$	39.00
2-Coin Unc. \$1, ½ \$	35.00

World War II 50th Anniversary – 1993

Proof Clad Half Dollar	39.00
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Modern Commemoratives

(Note: Prices are from a local dealer as of 11-11-04)

2-Coin Proof	69.00
2-Coin Unc	59.00

Yellowstone – 1999	
Proof Silver Dollar	55.00
2-Coin Proof & Unc.	98.00

CURRENCY SETS

American Buffalo Coinage & Currency Set	120.00
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Botanic Garden Coinage & Currency Set	245.00
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Lewis & Clark Coinage & Currency Set	140.00
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Thomas Jefferson Coinage & Currency Set	85.00
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U. S. Millenium Coinage & Currency Set	70.00
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WOOD CASE SETS

U.S. Constitution 4 Coin – 1987	265.00
Proof & Unc. Silver \$	
Proof & Unc. Gold \$5	

U.S. Liberty 6 Coin – 1986	325.00
Proof & Unc. Gold \$5	
Proof & Unc. Silver \$	
Proof & Unc. Half \$	

U.S. Congressional 6 Coin – 1989	315.00
Proof & Unc. Gold \$5	
Proof & Unc. Silver \$	
Proof & Unc. Half \$	

Mt. Rushmore Anniv. 6 Coin – 1991	425.00
Proof & Unc. Gold \$5	
Proof & Unc. Silver \$	
Proof & Unc. Half \$	



The Silver Dollar & Rare
Coin Exposition
11262 Olive Boulevard
Saint Louis, MO 63141
314.692.2646
Fax: 314.692.0410

Show Director
Julie Woodside
juliew@scoins.com

Hello:

I am extending an invitation to your organization to hold a regional meeting at the Silver Dollar and Rare Coin Exposition, which is being held in St. Charles, Missouri, October 20-22, 2005. We will have a meeting room available for your society to gather during the show. This room will be usable for a maximum time of 90 minutes for your organizational needs. Since this space is being offered complimentary to various specialty organizations, availability is based on a first received basis. Also, this show will feature numerous numismatic attractions and over 160 dealer tables. Please call me at 1-800-642-4305 to reserve the use of this meeting room at the show, or if you have any other questions regarding this event.

Sincerely,

Julie Woodside
Bourse Chairman



"HOW ABOUT A NICE COMMEM TO
HONOR THE OCCASION!"

Membership Application

Society For U.S. Commemorative Coins

- I hereby apply for membership in the *Society for U.S. Commemorative Coins* (SUSCC), subject to the bylaws of said Society.
- Membership runs from January 1st to December 31st of each year.
- Annual Dues: \$20.00 per adult and \$10.00 per Junior (Age 17 and under).

Name

Address

City

State and Zip Code

Daytime Telephone Number

Signature of Applicant

Date

Signature and Membership Number of Sponsor (optional)

Birth Date (Junior Members)

Signature of Parent or Guardian (Junior Members)

Enclose dues with your application (copy ok) and send to:

SUSCC, P.O. Box 2335, Huntington Beach, CA 92647